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DEAN SWIFT.

When the dean was at Quilca, a country seat of Dr. Sheridan's, he went one Sunday to a church, at the distance of more than 2 hours ride. The parson of the parish invited him to dinner, but Swift excused himself by saying, that it was too far to ride home afterwards; no, I shall dine with my neighbor Reilly, at Virginity, which is half way home. Reilly was what is called there a gentleman farmer, was proud of the honor, and immediately dispatched a messenger to his wife to prepare for the reception of so extraordinary a guest. She dressed herself out in her best apparel; the son put on his new suit, and his silver laced hat adorned his head. When the lady was introduced to the dean, he saluted her with the same respect as if she had been a dutchess, making several *conges*

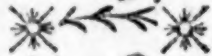
down to the ground, and then handed her with great formality to her seat. After some high flown compliments, he addressed his host, 'Mr. Reilly, I suppose you have a considerable estate here; let us go and look over your demesne.' 'Estate!' says Reilly, 'not a foot of land belongs to me or any of my generation. I have here a pretty good lease indeed from lord Fingal, but he threatens that he will not renew it, and I have but a few years of it to come.' 'Well, but when am I to see Mrs. Reilly?' 'Why don't you see her there before you?' 'That Mrs. Reilly! impossible! I have heard she is a prudent woman, and such would never dress herself out in silks, and other ornaments, fit only for ladies of fashion. No, Mrs. Reilly, the farmer's wife, never wears any thing better than plain stuff, with other things suitable to it.' Mrs. Reilly happened to be a woman of good sense, and taking the hint, immediately withdrew, changed her dress as soon as possible, and in a short time returned to the parlour in her common apparel. The dean saluted her in the most friendly manner, and taking her by the hand, said, 'I am heartily glad to see you, Mrs. Reilly. This husband of yours would fain have palmed a fine lady upon me, all dressed out in silks, and in the pink of the mode, for his wife, but I was not to be taken in so.' He then laid hold of young master's



fine laced hat ; with his penknife ripped-off the lace, and folding it up in several papers, thrust it into the fire. When it was sufficiently burnt, he wrapped it up in fresh paper, and put it into his pocket. It may be supposed the family was put into no small confusion at this strange proceeding ; but they did not dare to show any umbrage, as the presence of Swift struck every one with uncommon awe, who were not well acquainted with him. however, as he soon resumed his good humor, entertaining them with many pleasantries to their taste, they soon recovered their spirits, and the day was spent very cheerfully. When he was taking his leave, he said, I do not intend to rob you, Mrs. Reilly ; I shall take nothing belonging to you away with me ; there's your son's lace, I have only changed the form of it into a much better one. So GOD bless you, and thanks for your good entertainment. When he was gone, Mrs. Reilley, upon opening the paper, found there were four guineas inclosed in it, together with the burnt lace. While he stayed in the country he kept a close eye upon them, and found his lessons had not been thrown away, as they were cured of their vanities, and lived in a manner more consonant to their situation in life. In consequence of which, one of the first things he did on his return to Dublin, was to pay a visit to lord

Fingal, and engage him to renew Reilly's lease; without which the poor man would, in a few years, have had nothing for his own or family's support.

Look here, ye little-great, and view,  
A lesson nicely fitting you.



#### Remarkable Occurrences.

Mount Vesuvius, in Italy, threw out such a quantity of flame and smoke, that the air was darkened, and the cities of Pompeia and Herculaneum were overwhelmed with the burning lava, A. D. 79; (Herculaneum was discovered in 1737, and several curiosities have been dug up from time to time since that period.)

A column of fire appeared in the air, at Rome, for 30 days, 390.

The country of Palestine was infested with such swarms of locusts, that they darkened the air; and after having devoured the fruits of the earth, afterwards died, and caused such a stench as occasioned a pestilential fever, 406.

In the month of August 873, such a prodigious swarm of large grass-hoppers settled upon the lands of France, that in one night they devoured every thing green, even to the leaves and bark of young trees; they died soon after, and their stench caused a pestilential fever.

A prodigious number of snakes formed



themselves into bodies, in a plain, near Tournay, in France, and fought with such fury, that one of the parties was almost destroyed, and the other was afterwards destroyed by the peasants, 1059.

At Oxenhall, near Darlington, England, the earth suddenly rose to an eminence resembling a mountain, and remained so for several hours, when it suddenly sunk in, with a tremendous noise, 1179.

Gulen river in Norway, buried itself under ground, 1344, but burst out soon after, and destroyed 250 persons, with several churches, houses, &c.

Markeley hill, near Hereford, England, was moved from its situation, Feb. 17, 1751, and continued its motion for three days, during which time it carried along with it the trees, hedges, and cattle on its surface, and in other respects did much damage.

In 1583, a similar prodigy happened in Dorsetshire, England, when a field of 3 acres, with the trees and fences, moved from thence, passed over another field, and settled at the distance of some miles from its original station.

In 1694, there was a remarkable eruption of mount Vesuvius, in Italy, which continued near a month, when burning matter was thrown out with so great force, that some of it fell at thirty miles distance, and a vast quan-

tity of melted minerals, mixed with other matter, ran down like a river for three miles, carrying every thing before it which lay in its way.

Borge, a feat near Frederickstadt, in Norway, sunk into an abyss of an hundred fathoms deep, which instantly became a lake. By this occurrence fourteen persons were drowned, and 240 head of cattle, 1702.

Solway moss, near Carlisle, in England, began to swell, owing to heavy rains, and upwards of 400 acres of it rose to such a height above the level of the ground, that at last it rolled forwards like a torrent, and continued its course above a mile, sweeping along with it houses, trees, and every thing in its way; it then divided into islands of different extent, from one to ten feet, upon which were found hares, wild fowl, &c. It covered nearly 600 acres at Netherly, the place to which it moved, and in its progress destroyed 30 small villages. It continued its motion from saturday to wednesday, Dec. 31, 1771.

A large plantation in the island of Barbadoes, with all its buildings, was destroyed by the lands moving from a former seat to another, and covering every thing in its way, October 16, 1784.

The ground at Brixton, in Norfolk, England, sunk near 30 feet, for a very considerable extent, June, 1788.



## Statistical Notices.

The number of inhabitants of a country is almost renewed every thirty years, and in an age the human race is renewed three and one third times.

If we allow three generations to an age ; & supposing the world is only 5700 years old, there would be 171 generations since the creation, 124 since the deluge, and 58 since the christian era ; and since there is not a house which can prove its origin even the length of Charlemagne, it follows that the most ancient families are not able to trace their origin farther back than thirty generations ; there are even very few who can trace so far without diving into fiction. But what signifies a thousand years of illustration to 4800 of obscurity.

Out of 1000 infants who are nursed by the mother about three hundred die ; of the same number committed to strange nurses, five hundred perish.

Among 115 deaths there may be reconed one woman in child-bed, but only one out of 400 dies in labor.

The small pox, in the natural way usually carries off eight out of a hundred.

By inoculation, one dies nearly out of 300.

By the vaccine inoculation, not one.

It is observed that more girls than boys die of the small-pox in the natural way.

From calculation founded on the bills of mortality, there is only one out of three thousand one hundred and twenty six who reach the age of one hundred.

More people live to a great age in elevated situations than those that are lower.

The probability is that a new born child will live to the age of thirty four years and six months.

The proportion of the deaths of women to those of the men is 100 to 108 ; the probable duration of a woman's life is sixty years.

Married women live longer than unmarried.

By observations made during 50 years, it has been found that the greatest number of deaths has been in March, and next to that, are August and September, in November, December and February there are the fewest.

Of 1000 deaths, 249 take place in the winter, 289 in the spring, 225 in the summer, and 237 in autumn.

The half that are born, die before they reach the age of seventeen.

The first month, and especially the first day after birth, are marked by the greatest number of deaths ; 2735 infants who die young, 1192 die on the first day, and the remainder during the first month.

The married women are to all the females of a country as one to three and the married men to all the males as three to five.



The number of twins is to that of the whole number of single births as one to sixtyfive.

The number of marriages is to that of the inhabitants of a country as 175 to 1000.

In country places there is on an average 4 children bore of each marriage; in cities it cannot be reconed above three and a half.

The number of widows to that of widowers is as three to four, but that of widows who re-marry to that of widowers as 4 to 5.

The number of widows is to that of the whole inhabitants as one to fiftyone, that of widowers as one to fifteen.

One fourth of the inhabitants of a country live commonly in cities, and three fourths in villages.

Of one thousand living men ought yearly to be allowed twentyeight deaths.



### P R U D E N C E.

The prudent man escapes a thousand evils, and has that sweet enjoyment, that others are all strangers to. This high attainment millions ne'er aspire to know, and onward they are hurl'd by the hard hand of rough adversity; their days are pelted by the howling tempest, the product of their folly. The young adventurer in life, has anguish e'er before him, if rising in the scenes thereof without this precious jewel. What are possessions

left by dearest friends, if we're imprudent in the use? Riches take wings and fly away.

Great care we need to get a little wealth, and more to keep it. This world is full of toys held out to please, one thing we want, & when we have obtained, another full as much we crave: the inexperienced thus are hurried on, and swim in fancied pleasure for a season—but—pause—ah—much is unpaid for as we go—the charge appears—where now is the ready cash to pay—it's not been earn'd or sav'd by industry and prudence—and many items of the bill we'd better done without.

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### P O L I T I C S.

It is well for every one to have opinions of their own, and all have equal rights to form them for themselves. In this highly prosperous nation, there seems not yet full union here of sentiments, but this we hope is but a momentary evil. May not we take the liberty to say, that if one half the pains were taken, in friendship to unite, that are apparently to rend in twain, we soon should see the happy era, when that these States indeed, according to their title, should shine in brightest, firmest union. How many things are sent abroad by parties, that thousands of our citizens care not one cent about. The honest and industrious part of the community, appear to aim at the same thing, and were it



not for constant jargons in their ears, would soon be friends in harmony. How deeply sensibility is wounded, by many things we read : what lack of charity is seen among the parties of Columbians: what thunder bolts are hurled against the Gallic nation, and lo our Mother-country, she is stiled the "Harlot England."\* These things ought not to be.

\* Mortifying indeed—our mother a harlot, we hope not—it is true she has been cruel, and we have left her for ourselves.

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#### I M P I E T Y.

A remarkable instance of insolent impiety occurred lately in a village near Salisbury in England. A man in derision of religion, directed in his will, that his horse should be caparisoned, and led to his grave, and there shot, and buried with him, that he might be ready to mount at the resurrection, and start to advantage. We are sorry to say this was actually performed.

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#### Worthy Remark.

Don Manuel, when in England, observed that the oldest churches are always the most beautiful, there as well as every where else ; for as we think more of ourselves and less of religion, more of this world and less of the next, we build better houses and worse churches.

This is worth remembering.

*A Morning Soliloquy.*

Soft slumbers now mine eyes forsake,  
My pow'rs are all renew'd ;  
May my freed spirit too awake,  
With heav'nly strength endu'd !

Think, O my soul, could dying men  
One squander'd hour retrieve,  
Though spent in tears, and past in pain,  
What treasures would they give !

Lord ! when thy day of dread account,  
For lavish'd hours shall come,  
O let not this increase th' amount,  
And swell the former sum.

Teach me in health, each good to prize,  
I dying shall esteem ;  
And every pleasure to despise,  
I then shall worthless deem.

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*To a young Lady.*

For her Watch.

See, see the moments how they pass,  
How swift they speed away !  
Eliza, here, as in a glass,  
Behold thy life's decay.

O waste not then thy youthful prime  
In folly's crooked road ;  
Be circumspect ! redeem the time !  
Acquaint thyself with GOD !

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*End of No. 3.*